

2. On New Indian Lepidoptera, chiefly Heterocera.

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(Plates XLIII. & XLIV.)

At the request of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, Mr. E. C. Cotes and I have made a catalogue of the Moths of India, which has been lately published.

As I have had to do the work of classification, it has been my good fortune to have had the examination of the collections of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and of the Phayre Museum, Rangoon, entrusted to me, as also of private collections from many parts of the Indian Region, which Mr. Hampson, Mr. Wise, Major Yerbury, and others have very kindly placed at my disposal.

In comparing these with my own large collection of moths I have found many new and unrecorded species, some of which I now describe. Along with these are characterized a few new butterflies, the manuscript descriptions of which have been ready for some time, waiting an opportunity for publication.

I have, as usual, presented types of all the species herein described to the British Museum.

RHOPALOCERA.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

SATYRINÆ.

YPTHIMA JOCLARIA, n. sp.

Male and female. Above and below as in *Y. huebneri*, but the hind wing above has a suffused submarginal whitish band attenuated at both ends, making this species a link between *Y. huebneri* and *Y. ceylonica*, which has the lower half of the hind wing above pure white.

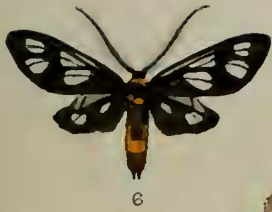
Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{4}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Mahableshwar, April and May 1887. Thirty-one examples taken.

NYMPHALINÆ.

CYNTHIA SALOMA, n. sp.

Male. Dull ochreous, basal area and marginal border darker, densely irrorated with reddish grey with a greenish tinge; markings as in *C. asela*, but the coloration is altogether different, and the band between the medial line and the outer border is much paler than either in *C. erota* or in *C. asela*, giving it the appearance of a dull pale whitish greyish-ochreous band, which gradually darkens on the lower half of the hind wing and becomes suffused into the darker colour of the marginal border.



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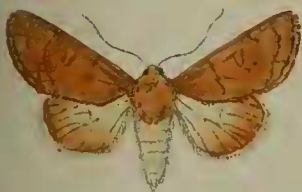
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F. C. Moore del. et lith.

West, Newman imp.

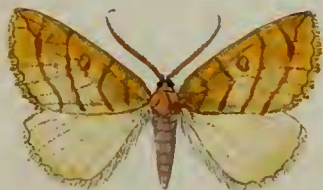




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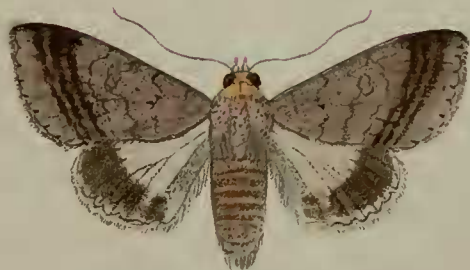
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FC Moore del et lith.

West, Newman imp.



Underside as in *C. asela*, but paler; coloration duller and less reddish, and without the small brown patch at the hinder angle.

Female. Dark greenish grey, outer border dark chocolate-grey: fore wings with the cell-markings as in *C. erota* female; a central brown line followed by a broad white band divided by the veins, and which is narrowest on the hinder margin, where the outer half of the band is greenish, and it expands upwards to the costa to within half an inch of the apex, a suffused black spot on the lower radial interspace, a dentated black line running through the band near its outer margin; a white subapical spot, and two very slight, sinuous, black, submarginal lines, very nearly straight and not together as is usual in *C. erota* and *C. asela*.

Hind wing with a central faint brown line in continuation of the one on the fore wing, followed by a broad band, also in continuation of the band on the fore wing; but this band, instead of being white, is greenish grey, only slightly paler than the coloration of the basal half, and is quite as opaque as the rest of the wing, instead of being semihyaline as is the case in the allied species; there are also the two usual discal ocelli and two submarginal black lines.

Underside as in *C. erota* female, but the band on the hind wing instead of being white is greyish ochreous, and very slightly paler than the coloration of the outer border.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $3\frac{7}{10}$, ♀ $4\frac{7}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills, two pairs, received from Mr. Hampson; North Kanara, two pairs, received from Mr. Wise; also recorded from Wynaad and Travancore in Marshall and de Nicéville's 'Butterflies of India,' vol. ii. p. 43.

LYCÆNIDÆ.

CHRYSOPHANUS SUSANUS, n. sp.

Allied to *C. phœnicurus*, Lederer.

Above smoky brown, with the copper colour showing through: fore wings paler than the hind wings, and of a more copper hue, both wings darker towards the base; the few markings in the wings above caused by the markings below showing through the wing; fore wings with three spots in the cell in a line, one being at each end and one in the middle; costal margin and hinder margin deeper brown, and a band of the same colour on the outer margin.

Hind wing with a faint submarginal band of reddish, clearer towards the anal angle; tail as in *C. phlœas*, but long and produced like a hair streak.

Head white, with a brown centre; collar white; eyes and body brown; antennæ brown, with white bands.

Underside coloured and marked somewhat as in *C. pavana*, all the spots and lines black surrounded with whitish: fore wing pale copper-yellow, fading to whitish at the base, three spots in a line in the cell, one in the interspace below, just underneath the centre cell-spot; marginal line black, a submarginal macular band with a thinner macular line between, but not reaching the hinder margin,

and a discal corresponding row of spots smaller than the sub-marginal row.

Hind wing coloured and marked almost exactly as in *C. pavana*; two spots at the end of the cell, and five rows of spots and macular lines on the wing, subbasal row consisting of two spots, antemedial row of four spots almost in a line, passing just inside the two spots at the end of the cell; a curved row of discal spots, a submarginal macular line, a band of white between these rows, another macular line close to the border line, which is also black, with a red band between.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Hab. Gunduk, Beloochistan (June 1885). One pair.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

PIERINÆ.

HUPHINA NAMA, var. *ANDAMANA*, n. subsp.

Smaller than typical *H. nama*; the male is similarly coloured and marked above: below, in each of the six specimens before me, the cell in the hind wings is not clear pale yellow as in typical *H. nama*, more than two thirds of it from the base being filled up with the greenish coloration of the rest of the wing; the pale yellowish streak which usually runs from the base right through the cell near to the outer margin in this subspecies merely consists of a large patch occupying the outer third of the cell and a small space beyond.

The female, however, is entirely unlike the female of typical *H. nama*; it nearly resembles its male, but the apical band on the fore wings above and below is much deeper; the marginal band on the hind wing above is also broader and darker, and the costal border and basal portion of both wings are broadly irrorated with blackish-brown atoms.

Hind wing below as in the male.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{3}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{3}{10}$ – $2\frac{5}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Andaman Islands. 8 ♂, 2 ♀, received from Mr. de Nicéville.

This is, of course, merely a curious local form of *H. nama*, but as I have never seen it from any other locality I think it is worth recording.

APPIAS HIPPOIDES, var. *EPICÆNA*, n. subsp.

Male. Similar to the male of *A. hippoides*, but the black bands on both wings above and below are much narrower. The female, however, is altogether different, being white above like its male; fore wing with a broad, even, black, costal border, extending downwards nearly halfway into the cell; the base suffused with black, and filling nearly the basal half of the cell, and the marginal bands of both wings resembling in form the marginal bands of the male, but uniformly black and quite double the breadth: underside also as

in the male, but the yellow of the hind wing is more ochreous, and the ochreous subapical spot of the fore wings is wanting.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{4}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{8}{10}$ — $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Maldah, Bengal. 1 ♂, 2 ♀, received from Mr. Irvine.

This is a very curious local variety of *A. hippoides*.

Ixias nola, n. sp.

Male. White tinged with pale saffron-yellow; base of both wings and costa of fore wings to the apical patch irrorated with blue-grey; apical patch bright orange, divided by the veins into seven pieces; the outer and inner bands black; the outer band dentated inwardly on the veins, and extending down the outer margin to the submedian vein; the inner band as usual very variable, in some specimens it is broad and equal, but always more or less diffuse, the square knob at the end of the cell being only distinguishable by a slight elbow into the orange space, in other specimens the inner band is represented by a costal patch and the square knob hardly connected together, and the commencement of a band from near the hinder angles, like the usual inner band of a female *Ixias*; and between these two kinds there are many intermediates.

Hind wings with a macular border decreasing from the apex: this is also very variable—in some there is hardly any band at all, merely a black marginal line at the apex with marginal dots on each vein; in others there is a deep black band halfway down the margin, and large marginal spots on the veins, decreasing in size to the anal angle, and many intermediates.

Below: fore wings coloured as above; the entire surface of the apical patch pale orange; the outer band slightly showing through and more or less irrorated; the inner band represented by a prominent black square spot at the end of the cell, and a submarginal whorl of black spots, which in some specimens have white centres; hind wings much darker saffron-coloured, more or less covered with brown strigæ, with an indistinct brown costal spot, a brown cell-spot with a white centre, and a discal whorl of five or six indistinct white spots, margined with brown; the markings vary much in density in different specimens.

Female. Coloured and marked like the male; the orange patch is, however, narrow and not so bright; the inner band disconnected and with three submarginal spots in it, the border on the hind wing is similar, and so is the general coloration above and below; the markings below are also similar, but darker and more prominent.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{9}{10}$ —2 inches.

Hab. Mahableshtar (April and May, 1887). Found in great numbers: I took several hundreds of specimens, many being females. The species is not nearly allied to any of this genus that I am acquainted with, and is very distinct.

One or two of the broad-banded varieties measure as much as $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches across the wings in both sexes.

HETEROCERA.

BOMBYCES.

SYNTOMIDÆ.

SYNTOMIS WIMBERLEYI, n. sp. (Plate XLIII. fig. 11.)

Blackish brown; spots and markings golden yellow, not gilded; fore wing with a small spot subbasal, two large spots medial, the lower one the larger, and two discal, the largest of all; hind wing golden yellow, with a deep costal and marginal band, the latter attenuated to the hinder angle; front of head, sides of eyes, collar, spots on fore and hind part of thorax, segmental bands of abdomen, all golden yellow; underside, wings as above, legs marked with golden yellow, and the segmental bands of the abdomen completely encircling it.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Andaman Islands. One perfect specimen, received from Mr. Wimberley.

Most nearly allied to *S. pfeifferi* from Sumatra, differs in the pattern of the yellow spots on both wings; the fore wing having a single spot only before the apex, while the lower outer spot on the posterior margin is narrow and elongated obliquely outwards; on the hind wing the yellow spot extends through the cell, and is also deeply indented from its outer edge to the median vein.

NOTIOPTERA PROPERTA, n. sp. (Plate XLIII. fig. 6.)

Deep black; antennæ long, two thirds of the length of the fore wings; shaft glistening, pectinated from the base to the tips in both sexes, but three times broader in the male than in the female; fore wings with two bands of white hyaline streaks—first medial, consisting of five, the other discal, consisting of four, the lowest one broadest and more rounded.

Hind wings with a long suffused semihyaline whitish subcostal streak from the base to near the apex, a central short median streak also from the base, and two or three other faint, scarcely visible streaks adjacent, and two discal hyaline spots close together, the lower one much the larger; thorax and abdomen deep black, with a bluish sheen with bright gilded golden-yellow bands; but in three perfect examples before me, two males and one female, all taken in the same month, at the same place, these bands all differ; one male has a broad collar, a large spot in the centre of the thorax, and the two penultimate segments of the abdomen all bright golden, gilded yellow, with this colour running up some distance on each side; the female has the thorax-spot absent, and the other male has the thorax-spot and collar both absent, but in all other respects they are identical.

Underside deep black; wings as above; proboscis yellow.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Rangoon. 2 ♂ and 1 ♀, received from Mr. Noble.

The allied *N. dolosa*, Walker, differs on the fore wing in having

three superposed medial and two pairs of similar short discal spots ; the hind wing has a single ill-defined spot.

AGARISTIDÆ.

EUSEMIA ACCURATA, n. sp.

Above black, second joint of palpi white, head with two white longitudinal stripes, thorax with three, tip of abdomen orange-yellow ; fore wings with a white subbasal dot, a small white antemedial spot, a large irregular bottle-shaped white central band extending from near the costa to centre of internommedian area, and another white band postmedial, broader, extending from near costa to second median branch, straight on its inner side, angled and curved on the vein, and going slightly below it at its outer corner, and excavated on its outer side, all four white marks equidistant from each other ; fringe brown, interlined, white at the apex.

Hind wings with one large round central white spot ; fringe brown, with the outer half pure white.

Wings below same as above ; face, thorax, and legs orange ; tarsi black ; abdomen with apex and two large patches on last two segments orange-coloured.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Moulmein, June 1888. One example of this distinct species in poor condition was received from Mr. Noble.

This species belongs to the section of the genus of which *E. basalis*, Walker, and *E. peshwa*, Moore, are typical, and has similarly disposed spots on the fore wings, but of a different shape : the hind wing also has a similar medial spot, but the accompanying bright yellow basal area is absent.

CHALCOSIIDÆ.

POMPELON VALENTULA, n. sp.

Wings dark brownish black, unmarked ; fore wing with the costal and apical borders glistening blue.

Hind wing with the costal and outer borders pale brownish white, deepened to the anal angle, and with a glistening blue apical patch.

Below brown ; fore wings with the discoidal veins blue, and a large orange-red spot inside the end of the cell ; hind wings with a broad whitish border ; antennæ black. Body above black, below crimson, with black spots on each side of the thorax and abdomen ; legs black.

Expanse of wings $3\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Burmah. One specimen received from Mr. Noble.

A larger species than *P. marginata*, and distinguishable from it by the brownish-white outer border to the hind wings.

NYCTHEMERIDÆ.

PTEROTHYSANUS NOBLEI, n. sp. (Plate XLIV. fig. 3.)

Male and female. Wings white, pattern of the markings arranged

as in *P. laticilia*, but instead of being black with white bands, it is white with black bands and is very much smaller; in the fore wings the white spot near the base of the hinder margin and the white spot near the hinder angle are enlarged, and occupy the greater portion of the lower half of the wing; the white space near the base, in some specimens, running upwards to and joining the white patch at the end of the cell, leaving a blackish-brown costal, almost straight, and a medial transverse sinuous central band; the long white subapical spot or streak in *P. laticilia* is also represented in this insect by a broad subapical white band, which in some specimens curves inwards, and in one it curves outwards and joins the fifth submarginal spot, counting from the apex.

Hind wing as in *P. laticilia*, but all the black bands and spots much smaller; the black spot attached to the centre of the medial band hindwards is wanting; and, in one specimen, the outwardly dentated black discal band is represented by a curved series of black spots; both wings with a marginal series of pink spots, as in *P. atratus*, but they are round and not angular as in that species, and form a complete band on both wings; thorax blackish brown; head, collar, and abdomen orange, abdomen with a dorsal band of black spots.

Body below and legs blackish brown, abdomen with two rows of pale yellow spots; pattern of wings below same as above.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Prome (Burmah). Four examples received from Mr. Noble; they differ somewhat from each other, but were all taken at Prome in May 1887, and are evidently all of one variable species.

LITHOSIIDÆ.

HYP SINÆ.

MIGOPLASTIS HAMPSONI, n. sp. (Plate XLIII. fig. 2.)

Male and female. Antennæ, head, thorax, and wings violaceous fawn-colour.

Hind wings of the male yellowish, head with a central black dot hindwards, thorax with a row of four black spots in front, a row of three in the centre, and two middle spots hindwards, all surrounded with yellow; fore wings with two basal black spots, and both wings with the veins paler, and with a broad pale median band, slightly paler than the colour of the wing, but quite distinct, touching neither costa nor hinder margin on the fore wings, and diffused, indistinct, attenuated downwards on the hind wing; the band looks just as if so much colour had been rubbed off the wing; cilia of both wings grey; abdomen above and below yellow, with a row of black spots down the centre and on each side.

Underside: wings as above; antennæ blackish towards the base; palpi black; body and legs same colour as the wings.

The male differs from the female in having the hind wings excavated hindwards, forming an acute point at the anal angle, and in having these wings suffused with yellow.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills, northern slopes 3500 feet, June 1888. Two female specimens received from Mr. Hampson, and a pair from Mr. Lindsay.

Distinguishable from the only other known species of this genus, *M. ceylonica*, by the pointed anal angle of the hind wings and by the uniform colouring of the front and hind wings in the female, whereas in the female of *M. ceylonica* the hind wings are entirely yellow.

LITHOSIINÆ.

COSSA RUMA, n. sp.

Fore wings violet-brown, with a broad marginal band of paler colour, a suffused yellowish space at the base of the wing, extending to nearly the middle of the hinder margin and occupying more than the lower half, and a large pale yellow streak in the centre of the costa; the coloration of the fore wings varies somewhat in different specimens, the yellowish basal space being sometimes absorbed into the ground-colour of the wing, and in some specimens the yellow costal streak is reduced to a large spot.

Hind wings pale greyish ochreous-yellow unmarked.

Wings below of the same colour, but slightly darker; fore wings with the central space violet-brown. Front of head, palpi, body below, and legs ochreous; antennæ and body above violet-brown; abdomen palest, and in some specimens suffused with ochreous.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Mahableswhar (May 1887). Nilgiri Hills, 6700 feet (June 1887).

I have a number of examples taken by myself at Mahableswhar, and eight received from the Nilgiri Hills from Mr. Hampson.

This is a larger insect than *C. basigera*, the type of the genus, and is distinguishable from it by the fore wing having the inner pale area traversed by an outwardly oblique violet-brown fascia which extends from the base of the costa, whereas in *C. basigera* the pale basal area extends uninterrupted to the middle of the costa.

ARCTIDÆ.

PANGORA RUBELLIANA, n. sp.

Allied to *P. distorta*, Moore.

Fore wings dull slate-colour, markings pure white, a large crown-shaped patch running into the wing from the base, with two well-separated black spots in a line on its lower part, a large distorted central band, excavated on the costa, on the hinder margin of the wing and on both sides in its centre; a black spot above the outside central excavation, and a small black point above the excavation on the hinder margin; four large spots on the outer margin, one divided by the vein just below the apex; a smaller longitudinal spot just below and not touching the margin, another in the centre, also not touching the margin, and a much smaller spot on the margin just below.

Hind wings deep bright red, a bifid slate-coloured spot at the end

of the cell in the male, with a streak below of the same colour, but in the female there is only one small spot at the end of the cell and another small spot below, in place of the streak, also a broad dull slate-coloured marginal band, outwardly deeply excavated, making it appear as if composed of three patches, so much so in the female as to make the band submarginal and macular.

Wings below same as above, except that the red of the hind wings and white of the fore wings is pale pink, the marginal spots on the fore wings being pure white. Antennæ slate-colour; head and thorax pure white, markings slate-colour, a small spot on the centre of the head, two on the collar and on the thorax, one on each division, and a band in the centre; abdomen deep bright red, extending far beyond the wings, with a complete dorsal row of dark slate-coloured spots; body below whitish, legs slate-colour, striped with pink above.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Hab. North Kanara, June 1887. One pair received from Mr. Wise.

Distinguishable from *P. distorta* (the habitat of which is the N.W. Himalayas) by the markings on the fore wing being pinkish white and broader, whereas in *P. distorta* they are yellowish white, the transverse discal band being half its width, the hind wing in the latter species being also differently marked.

ALOA SARA, n. sp.

Allied to *A. lactinea*, Cramer, and similarly coloured and marked; it is, however, a smaller insect, the crimson band on the costa of the fore wing is finer, and the prominent crimson band on the collar is altogether absent; the colour of the upper part of the abdomen is also orange-red, as in *A. moorei*, Butler, and not ochreous as in *A. lactinea*, Cram.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{4}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Karachi, August 1885, July and August 1886. Many examples taken.

A smaller insect than either *A. lactinea* or *A. sanguinolenta*, neither of which occur at Karachi.

ALOA INSOLATA, n. sp. (Plate XLIII. fig. 15.)

Allied to *A. lactinea*. Head, thorax, and wings pure white, costa of fore wings crimson; a black spot at the end of the cell, another below it, near the hinder margin, sometimes one near the hinder margin, one third from the base, and sometimes a subapical point, and sometimes a fine black subapical streak; hind wings with a black spot at the end of the cell, and otherwise unmarked, a black spot on each side of the thorax; antennæ black; abdomen above ochreous, with black short bands, little better than dorsal spots.

Below: wings as above; body white; femora crimson; tibiæ black above, ochreous below; tarsi black.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Thyetmeyo, Sept. 1887. Two males received from Mr. Noble.

A much smaller insect than *A. lactinea*, and differs from it in the absence of the scarlet front and thoracic band and in wanting the marginal black spots which are so prominent on the hind wing of that species.

SPILARCTIA UMMERA, n. sp. (Plate XLIII. fig. 1.)

Female. Dull ochreous; head, thorax, and fore wings ochreous fawn-colour, thorax with a black spot in front; fore wings above with a black spot at the base, but without any other markings; hind wings dull ochreous yellow, a black spot just above the end of the cell, and two black submarginal spots near the anal angle; abdomen ochreous, with a dorsal row of black spots, a black spot also on middle of thorax.

Wings on the underside same colour as the hind wings above, fore wings with a black subcostal spot above the end of the cell; hind wings with the three black spots as above, and with a very faint pale black subapical spot. Body below white; antennæ black; face and pectus ochreous, the latter with some black markings.

Palpi with first and last joint black, second joint ochreous; fore legs ochreous, hind legs white.

Tibiæ and tarsi above blackish.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Bassein, Burmah, Oct. 1887. One perfect specimen received from Mr. Noble. Nearest to the Javan *S. punctata*, but smaller in size; similarly coloured, but with a basal black spot on the fore wing and a spot on the middle of the thorax, these spots being absent in *S. punctata*.

TINOLIUS HYPANA, n. sp.

Male. Fore wings dirty straw-colour, with pale yellowish buff-coloured spots placed exactly as in *T. eburneigutta*.

Hind wings and wings below pale yellowish buff-colour, unmarked; antennæ pale yellow, pectinations grey; head, body, and legs chrome-yellow, thorax with some black spots, abdomen with a black band on each segment except the basal one; legs with large lunular black spots above.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{8}{10}$ inches.

This insect has the appearance of an ordinary yellow *Hyppsa*.

Hab. Sikkim. Three specimens purchased from Mr. Paul Möwis.

LIPARIDÆ.

SOMENA ABJECTA, n. sp. (Plate XLIII. fig. 13.)

Allied to *S. scintillans*.

Male and *female* of a pale dirty yellowish-buff colour, top of head whitish, abdomen brown, anal tuft ochreous; fore wings suffused with pale reddish brown and covered with black atoms; an ante-medial and a postmedial, very indistinct, pale, transverse, thin band,

which curve outwardly, and are only apparent on some specimens. Underside pale greyish white tinged with flesh-colour, unmarked.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 1 inch, ♀ $1\frac{2}{10}$ — $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Jurruk, Kotree, Sonda, Tatta, Karachi, all in Lower Sind; many examples taken in April 1886.

A desert insect taken in sandy scrub, and very much the colour of dirty sand. It may be distinguished from all other described species of *Somena* by the fore wing being covered with black atoms, and by the absence of the marginal yellow spots.

LYMANTRIA VIOLA, n. sp.

Male. Antennæ, palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings grey; abdomen and hind wings rosy; palpi below and at the tips, a line on the inner side of the eye, and a thin line in front of the collar rosy; the grey on the thorax of a purer and paler colour than that of the fore wings, and spotted with blackish brown; abdomen with a dorsal row of black spots; fore wings covered with transverse, sinuous, blackish-brown bands, more or less macular on the basal half of the wing, the prominent medial (sinuous) and submarginal (dentated) bands of the female distinguishable in the male, and also a row of marginal brown spots.

Hind wing with a greyish-brown spot at end of cell and submarginal band of same colour, which does not reach the hinder angle; also indistinct spots on the margin between the veins.

Underside pale rosy grey, a grey spot at end of each cell; body rosy, a row of brown spots on each side of abdomen; femora rosy, tibiæ with brown and rosy bands.

Female with wing-markings much like ♀ *L. grandis*; antennæ black, palpi and thin line in front of collar bright crimson, lines on inside of eyes ochreous; head, thorax, and fore wing white; abdomen and hind wing rosy, two central rosy spots behind collar, some blackish-brown spots on the centre of thorax; fore wings with the bands as in *L. grandis*, but thinner and paler, of a pale reddish-brown colour, two or three spots at the base, a subbasal outwardly curved band, a spot on the costa, another below it, and a mark near hinder margin representing the antemedial band; medial band nearly upright, sinuous, very narrow, curving outside the lunular mark, which fills up the end of the cell and bifurcates on the costa; submarginal band of disconnected spear-shaped marks, very minute marginal spots between the veins, marginal line rosy.

Hind wing with a lunular greyish-brown mark at end of cell, a submarginal band as in male, minute marginal spots between the veins, and dark rosy outer margin.

Underside paler, with the markings showing through; body white, sides rosy; abdomen rosy, with two or three small brown spots on the sides; femora crimson; tibiæ white in centre, black at the joints; tarsi crimson, with black bands and black claws.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch, ♀ $3\frac{3}{10}$ — $3\frac{5}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Thanna district, near Bombay; two males and many females, taken by me in November 1888, in the Wangni Forest.

A handsome local species, much smaller than the Himalayan *L. grandis* in both sexes, somewhat similar in the female, but very different in the male, the fore wing and thorax of the latter sex being dark grey, with prominent brown markings.

NOTODONTIDÆ.

BIRETA NANA, n. sp.

Allied to *B. longivitta*, Walker, and *B. xanthophila*.

Male and *female*. Fore wings pale, dull ochreous, costal and hinder margins darker, a longitudinal ochreous-brown central stripe from the base to less than one third from the outer margin, curving slightly upwards at the end towards the apex, and a discal and a submarginal curved row of brown dots.

Hind wings smoky brown, with dull ochreous border and fringe; antennæ with the shaft brown; plumes pale ochreous grey; palpi brown at the tips; head ochreous brown; thorax paler, with a brownish middle stripe; abdomen above greyish brown.

Below: wings pale yellowish, with thin centres, suffused with smoky brown, and this suffusion covers most of the body below; the legs are also marked with the same colour, the tibiæ of some specimens being entirely brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. North Kanara, June 1887. Two specimens received from Mr. Wise, Nilgiri Hills, four specimens received from Mr. Hampson.

One third less in size than *B. longivitta*, and distinguishable from it by the absence of the obliquely transverse denticulated lines on the fore wing.

PHINECA CANTIES, n. sp.

Male and *female*. Greyish white irrorated with grey, shaft of the antennæ white; fore wings with a broad antemedial, outwardly curved band, composed of two brown lines, with the space inside dark grey, the band being transected by two brown lines, one near the costa and the other just below the middle; also a discal row of black marks on the veins; marginal line grey. Hind wings rather paler than fore wings, unmarked, marginal line grey; cilia of both wings greyish white, with grey patches at the end of the veins; veins on both wings rather prominent. Head and thorax paler grey than the abdomen.

Underside paler than upperside; hind wings whitish, veins and cilia as above, a small whitish costal space one fourth from the apex of fore wings; hind wings with a central, outwardly curved, pale grey band; body and legs pale grey.

Expanse of wings $1-1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. North Kanara, June 1887. 4 ♂, 1 ♀, received from Mr. Wise.

This insect is most nearly allied to *P. basistriga*, Walk., Catal. Lep. Het. B.M. vii. p. 1747; the type specimen of which is in the British Museum Collection, but without locality.

LIMACODIDÆ.

THOSEA RARA, n. sp. (Plate XLIII. fig. 9.)

Of a uniform clear slaty-grey colour, underside slightly the darker, head pale yellowish grey; fore wings covered with black atoms, and with a broad blackish discal band from the costa before the apex to the hinder margin one third from the hinder angle, edged with whitish on its inner side; a paler shade on the outside of the band, and the veins near the margin also whitish, making a broad macular marginal band.

Hind wings, wings below, body, and legs unmarked.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Thyetmeyo, October 1887. One fine example received from Mr. Noble.

Allied to *T. læsa*, but differs from it in the fore wing having a broad blackish discal band with a pale inner border, this band in *T. læsa* being very slender, incurved, and without any pale border.

PARASA FUMOSA, n. sp. (Plate XLIII. fig. 12.)

Palpi black, pale chrome-yellow beneath, shaft of antennæ black, pectinations reddish brown, head and thorax green; sides, hinder part of thorax, and abdomen above dark fuliginous black; sides of abdomen chrome-yellow; wings fuliginous black, but much paler than the colour of the abdomen; central portion of hind wings pale yellowish; veins of both wings black, rather prominently so; costal line of fore wings and fringe black, latter interlined at its base with a whitish line.

Underside: wings same as above, slightly paler; face, pectus, and body black, the chrome-yellow on the sides of the abdomen covering most of the under portions, but this does not occur in all the specimens; legs black, with a reddish tinge.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills. Three specimens received from Mr. Hampson.

An abnormally coloured species of the *P. lepida* group, unlike any previously described.

CANIA PULLIGONIS, n. sp. (Plate XLIII. figs. 7, 8.)

Male. Fore wings dark violet-brown covered with brown atoms, outer and hinder borders and base yellowish, an indistinct yellowish suffused spot at the end of the cell, and two brown lines from the hinder margin—the first medial, the second at one third from the hinder angle, meeting at the costa, very near to, but just before the apex; the first line nearly straight, the second curved outwardly, corresponding to the margin, and is in point of fact submarginal; antennæ pale greyish brown; head, body, hind wings above and below, and legs yellowish, of the same colour as the border of the fore wings; fore wings below blackish brown, with the veins and outer and hinder margins broadly yellowish.

Female. Fore wings reddish brown, with two yellow lines crossing the wing from the hinder margin and meeting at the apex, as in

the male, with the veins darker coloured, and without the yellow borders to the wing; hind wings and entire surface of both wings below pale reddish yellow, unmarked, the veins on the hind wings above rather prominent; antennæ, body above and below, and legs reddish brown; thorax with a pale suffused band in front, and abdomen with pale segmental bands.

Expanse of wing, ♂ 1 inch, ♀ $1\frac{1}{10}$ – $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. North Kanara, June 1887. One male and two females received from Mr. Wise.

From *C. bilinea*, Walker, this species may be distinguished by the dark brown colour of the fore wings, and the two dark transverse lines in the male, these two lines in the female being of a pale colour.

MIRESA CRISPA, n. sp. (Plate XLIII. fig. 4.)

General colour of a uniform reddish chestnut-brown; antennæ, abdomen, hind wings, and underside paler; head and fore part of the thorax bright orange-yellow; fore wings shining, embossed with numerous crimped markings across the wings, and in some lights with some silvery speckles, which at the apex are collected together into a small patch; an indistinct straight band of darker colour from centre of hinder margin to costa close to the apex, the band in some lights having a pale centre, making it look like two thick lines close together.

Hind wings with the discoidal cell, the costal space above, and the anal border whitish.

Underside unmarked; legs chestnut-brown, fore legs with white markings, with a large white spot on the inner side in the female, a long white stripe on the tibia above, and several white bands on the tarsus above.

Expanse of wings $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Darjeeling. One good example, which has been unnamed in my collection for years.

This insect may be distinguished from all other described species of the genus by the peculiar transverse rows of short raised strigæ on the fore wing.

MIRESA PROPEXA, n. sp.

Ochreous brown, covered with blackish-brown atoms; fore wings with two dark brown bands—first discal, composed of two patches of atoms, one touching the hinder margin in the centre, inclining outwardly, and adjoining the other patch which is in front of the cell; second band submarginal, extending from the apex to the hinder angle; the hind wings are unmarked and are darker than the fore wings, as also are the antennæ, body, and legs; wings below paler than above, with some dark suffusions here and there. This insect varies somewhat in coloration, some specimens being much paler than others, and on these the outer band on the fore wings is more complete.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Hab. Sattara, June 1884; Poon, June and July 1887. Many examples taken.

From other described species this may be distinguished by the two peculiar black bands on the fore wing, the inner band being wavy and the outer band erect.

NOCTUES.

ACONTIIDÆ.

ACONTIA KARACHIENSIS, n. sp.

Male. Antennæ grey, body above and below pure white; fore wings white, costa with some grey markings, a greyish-brown line which goes upwards from centre of hinder margin, then abruptly bends to the apex, and has an excavation downwards where the reniform should be; this line has two black marks on each side of the excavation, and from it to the margin the wing is coloured dark grey; a marginal macular black line, and very broad grey fringe, with central and subapical white patches; hind wings white, with a slight grey marginal line, a slight greyish tinge on the border, and a grey interline in the white fringe.

Below: wings white and shining, with grey patches on the fringe of the fore wings; legs white, tarsi with grey bands.

Female. Differs from the male in having grey suffusions on the thorax and a grey abdomen; fore wings iron-grey, with the white showing through here and there, a white diffuse subcostal band extending from base to tips; hind wings greyish white, with the border a little darker, white patches in cilia same as in male.

Expanse of wings ♂ $\frac{9}{10}$ inch, ♀ 1 inch.

Hab. Karachi, June and July 1885-6. 5 ♂ and 10 ♀ taken.

Allied to *A. costalis*. Differs in the mottled grey fore wing, this wing in the male having the basal area, as well as the costal border, clear of markings.

APAMEIDÆ.

APAMEA MINIMA, n. sp.

Antennæ and palpi brown; head, thorax, and fore wings grey, with a yellowish flesh-coloured tint; head and thorax speckled with brown; fore wings suffused with greyish brown, transverse brown lines, subbasal and antemedian, both with a brown short longitudinal streak running outwardly from their centres; the subbasal line indistinct, with the streak very short and also rather indistinct; a discal oblique lunular brown line, the space from this to the margin paler than the rest of the wing; a submarginal, short, diffuse, brown lunular line with pale outer border from the hinder margin, stopping at one third from the apex, and a marginal line of black disconnected lunules; fringe brown, with pale patches; costa with brown marks; orbicular represented by a white dot; reniform also white, large, somewhat resembling the capital letter H.

Hind wings nearly white, with a yellowish flesh-coloured tinge, and

a very indistinct grey mark at the end of the cell; marginal line brown, fringe the same colour as the wing; abdomen greyish brown.

Underside: wings same colour as the hind wings above; fore wings suffused with brown on the costal and apical portions; hind wings also slightly suffused with pale brownish on the costal portion, with an indistinct grey mark at the end of the cell; body and legs grey; tarsi with yellowish bands.

Expanse of wings $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Hydrabad and Kipra, Lower Sind. Four examples taken.

Unlike any previously described species.

NOCTUIDÆ.

SPÆLOTIS SINCERA, n. sp.

Male and female. Antennæ brownish; palpi pale sandy grey, black at the sides; top of head whitish; body and fore wings of a bright sandy fawn-colour; the divisions of the collar, tegulæ, &c. on the thorax are very prominent; the male is smaller than the female, and the whole of the thorax is more whitish, whereas in the female the whitish is only on the top of the head, otherwise they are identical; fore wings very minutely irrorated with brownish-grey atoms, orbicular and reniform minute, greyish, claviform larger, ringed with grey, but all very indistinct; three transverse very indistinct greyish sinuous lines, first subbasal, hardly visible, second and third more distinct; antemedial and postmedial well separated; fringe interlined.

Hind wings whitish, sandy grey on the outer borders.

Underside: wings much the same shade of colour as they are above, shining, the fore wing has a discal mark and some indistinct streaks towards the outer border, otherwise they are unmarked; body and legs pale sandy fawn-colour.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{1}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Solun (Simla). One pair in excellent condition from the late Captain Reed's collection.

From the allied *S. fraterna* this species differs in the much browner colour of the fore wings, the ante- and postmedial sinuous lines being much less defined, the outer line being disposed nearer to the end of the cell than in *S. fraterna*; the spot at end of the cell is also less defined and has no white border to it.

OCHROPLEURA IGNOTA, n. sp. = *S. ...*

Palpi, antennæ, thorax, and fore wings chocolate-brown; palpi grey in front and at the tips; top of head grey, collar dull ochreous, abdomen dull ochreous grey; fore wings with the colour paling slightly towards the outer margin, with a broad grey stripe on the costa from the base along two thirds of its length, touching the upper portions of the orbicular and reniform marks, which are formed of prominent grey ringlets; the orbicular round, the reniform oblong, excavated on the outside, almost ear-shaped; the rest of the costal border to the apex marked with five or six yellow

points; a discal outwardly curved slightly sinuous line, of the same colour as the wing, but slightly darker; fringe pale reddish chocolate, interlined.

Hind wings white tinged with flesh-colour, with a flesh-coloured marginal line and an interline in the fringe.

Underside: wings shining; fore wings and the upper third of the hind wings pale reddish chocolate-brown, remainder of the hind wings pale whitish flesh-colour; fore wings with the inner part dark brown, and with a discal curved line on both wings, formed of elongated spots on the veins, a brown dot at the end of the cell in the hind wings; body and legs pale chocolate-brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Ceylon. One perfect example received from Mr. Fairlie.

Most nearly allied to *O. costalis*, from Darjeeling, but differs in its darker-coloured fore wing, in the oval shape of the orbicular spot, and in the absence of the black streaks intervening between the orbicular and reniform marks.

GRAPHIPHORA VIARIA, n. sp. = *red. aca. var. will.*

Male and female. Brownish fawn-coloured, tinged with olive-brown on the fore wings, head, and thorax. Antennæ of the male with greyish-brown pectinations; collar and tegulæ slightly paler than the rest of the thorax and with pale edges; fore wings with the orbicular large, nearly round, margined with brown, indistinct; reniform also large, pale yellowish, ear-shaped; costa with brown marks, some very indistinct transverse markings on the basal half of the wing; a postmedian, indistinct, brownish band, with a rather acute angle running outwards into the reniform; a discal row of elongated brown dots, with yellowish-white minute centres; a submarginal sinuous yellowish-white line, marginal lunules brown, fringe long, same general colour as the wing, but strongly interlined, first with a yellowish-white line, then with a distinct brown line; abdomen and hind wings greyish brown, costal portion of hind wings pale-coloured, a brown mark at the end of the cell; fringe as in the fore wings.

Underside paler, shining; hind wing with cell-mark as above, both wings with traces of a discal line; legs brown, middle and hind legs with spurs, and tarsi marked with white.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Umballa, March. Two pairs from late Captain Reed's collection.

This species has the pattern of markings on the fore wing as in *G. fasciata*, but less defined; the outer denticulated line and the pale wavy submarginal line are both nearer the margin.

ORTHOSIIDÆ.

ELYDNA DIURNA, n. sp. (Plate XLIII. fig. 10.)

Ochreous fawn-colour, fore wings speckled with red atoms, reniform mark represented by a brown ringlet, with a brown point in its

centre; four slightly sinuous brown lines across the wings; an antemedial, which is oblique, and touches the hinder border near the postmedial line; a postmedial and a discal rather near each other, nearly upright, the former slightly curved outwards, and a brown marginal line, the colour of the wing between this and the discal being darker than the rest of the wing, as is also the fringe, forming a broad marginal band.

Hind wings paler, and whitish towards the base; antennæ and body above ochreous fawn-colour, abdomen paler.

Below: wings, body, and legs whitish fawn-colour.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. North Kanara. One example received from Mr. Wise.

From the allied *E. transversa* this species differs on the fore wing in the nearly erect position of the two outer lines, which in *E. transversa* are both angled outward beyond the end of the cell.

CATEPHIDÆ.

ANOPHIA MOSARA, n. sp.

Palpi and collar greyish white, tips of palpi brownish, antennæ and body purplish grey; abdomen whitish at the sides, and with grey segmental bands; fore wings purplish fawn-colour, orbicular, in the form of a largish obliquely placed black ringlet; reniform large, excavated outwardly, and marked in the excavation with white, also a claviform ringlet, two outwardly oblique recurved, slightly dentated blackish lines, one before and the other beyond the middle, the space between darker than the rest of the wing; fringe pale pinkish, interrupted with brown; hind wings white, with a broad pale purplish fawn-coloured band; fringe white tipped with grey.

Underside whitish, with broad grey bands to both wings, and with a lunular mark at the end of the cell of the fore wings; body and legs grey, tarsi with brown bands.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Southern Sind, Hyderabad, and Tatta; one specimen at each place, taken in April 1887. Kihim, Alibagh district, near Bombay; one specimen, taken in April 1888.

From other described species of *Anophia* this may be distinguished by its comparatively narrower wings. The markings on the fore wing are similar in pattern to those in *A. olivascens*, but the hind wing has a uniformly narrower marginal band.

POLYDESMIDÆ.

PANDESMA JUBRA, n. sp. (Plate XLIV. fig. 4.)

Like a very large *P. quenavadi*, but differently coloured, very much larger and quite distinct. Antennæ, body, and fore wings steel-grey, irrorated with black atoms; top of head, front of palpi, and segmental bands on abdomen whitish, top and sides of the first joint of the palpi black. Fore wings above, with basal, antemedial, medial, and postmedial, sinuous, dark lines, the last three rather

close together; and a broad blackish discal band, sinuous inwardly, suffused outwardly towards the outer margin, and including a sinuous whitish line, a black spot in the centre of the antemedial line; orbicular represented by a black dot, reniform by a suffused large blackish spot, outer margin with black points, fringe steel-grey.

Hind wings white, a broad black outer border, attenuated hindwards, and without the usual anal whitish streak in the band: abdominal border suffused with grey, marginal line brown, marginal points black, fringe pure white.

Underside greyish white; tarsi brown, with whitish bands; wings nearly white, with a broad blackish marginal band on each wing, diffused outwardly to greyish on fore wings, and to pure white on hind wings; fringe and marginal points as above.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Rangoon, June 1888. One pair of this fine species received from Mr. Noble.

This is a larger insect than *P. quenavadi*, the wings being comparatively longer; the fore wing has similarly disposed markings, but these are more widely separated. The hind wing is less quadrate in form, the outer margin more rounded, and the marginal black band is broader at its upper end.

O P H I U S I D Æ.

O P H I U S A T R I A N G U L A T A, n. sp. (Plate XLIII. fig. 5.)

Blackish brown, bands and lines white; fore wings with a central erect band slightly contracted in its centre, and irrorated with black atoms; from the lower extremity of this band on the hinder margin a thick line runs straight to the centre of the outer margin (but does not touch it), and is angled from thence straight to the costal margin, near to but a little apart from the central band, thus forming a complete and very prominent triangle; there is also a fine sinuous submarginal line from the hinder margin to the apex touching the elbow of the triangle; the submarginal space is paler coloured, and many of the veins are streaked with white, especially so near the outer margin; marginal festoon and points black; cilia grey, interlined.

Hind wings with a white fascia slightly before the middle, a thin white streak at the anal angle, and a thin white border; marginal line black; cilia grey.

Underside pale dirty greyish brown, with indistinct antemedial, medial, and postmedial grey bands, a submarginal sinuous pale line; outer margin thinly pale greyish; marginal festoon and points black; cilia grey.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Karachi, July 1886. One perfect example taken.

Nearly allied to *Ophiusa mirabilis*, Romanoff, Mém. Léop. ii. pl. 4. fig. 5 (1885), from Transcaucasia.

PSEUDO-DELTOIDES.

FOCILLIDÆ.

THYRIDOSPILA VIRGATA, n. sp.

Male and *female* of a uniform violet-brown above; fore wings of a deep black, an angular black patch on the costa near the apex, a blackish sinuous transverse line at one fourth from the base; a broad black band in the centre, which is inwardly distinctly defined and outwardly diffuse, terminating in a faint outwardly curved sinuous line; marginal line brown; cilia brown, whitish at the base.

Hind wing with an antemedial blackish stripe, corresponding to the inner edge of the medial band of fore wing, a discal blackish stripe of the same nature with a short blackish shade immediately below it near the abdominal border; marginal line and cilia as in fore wings.

Underside of a uniform pale brown, a faint spot at the end of each cell, and three faint outwardly curved lines across both wings, antemedial, medial, and postmedial, and close together.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Solun (Simla), June. One pair in good condition from the late Capt. Reed's collection.

Smaller than *T. sphæriphora*: wings not angular on the outer margin; pattern of markings similar, the precostal patch on the fore wing prominent; the orbicular mark absent.

PLATYDIDÆ.

EPISPARIS SORA, Moore, MS.

Body and wings above of a uniform rosy brown, irrorated with minute white atoms, very thickly so in some parts, giving the wing the appearance of being smeared with whitish, more especially towards the base and angles of both wings; fore wings with the costa broadly and irregularly ochreous, marked on the costal edge with white and brown; orbicular represented by a dot, reniform by a pure white streak, inside of which is a yellow angular mark; lines brown, faintly edged outwardly with white, first at one third from the base, dentated outwardly with two teeth, two zigzag sinuous lines rather close together beyond the middle, and a straight discal line from the hinder angle to the costa near the apex.

Hind wing with only the double line, the outer one of which has two or three acute dentations opposite the produced angle of the margin; cilia on both wings dark brown, prominent.

Underside paler, white irrorations denser, making the outside of fore wings and nearly all the hind wings whitish; fore wings with the black orbicular and white reniform very distinct, the discal line also distinct but slightly sinuous, and inside this is another sinuous almost straight line.

Hind wing with a discocellular lunular mark and with the double discal curved sinuous line, the outer one of the two being regularly

lunular and not dentated; legs whitish with black spots above; fore legs brown, with white sides and white unmarked tarsi.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Assam. One example.

Nearest to *E. exprimens*. Wings more acutely angulated on their outer margins and of an entirely different colour; markings similarly disposed but without whitish edging.

DELTOIDES.

HYPENIDÆ.

HYPENA HERBIGRADA, n. sp.

Brown, very variable; fore wings slightly darker than the hind wings; fore wings with the orbicular and reniform in some specimens represented by pale dots, in some by black diffused marks, and in some they are not visible; a submarginal black sinuous line and a post-medial outwardly curved sinuous black line, from the centre of the hinder margin to the costa near the apex, and a submarginal row of black points; in some specimens the postmedial line is duplex; these lines are sometimes very distinct, sometimes some of them are absent, in one or two specimens there is hardly a trace of any of them, and in two specimens the space between the subbasal and postmedial lines are deep black, and the rest of the wing pale pinkish brown, but all the markings visible are of exactly the same construction, and all the specimens are undoubtedly of one variable species.

Hind wings unmarked.

Underside same colour as above, but slightly paler and without any markings.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Hab. Mahableshwar, May 1887, in great numbers in the short grass on the hill-sides.

Somewhat allied to *H. obaceralis*, but wings broader and shorter, the postmedial lines sinuous and recurved.

HYPENA RADICALIS, n. sp.

Belongs to the *H. longipennis* group; fore wings long narrow, similarly shaped. *Male* blackish brown, fore wings with orbicular and reniform represented by black spots hardly visible; an indistinct discal outwardly curved row of black dots marked with grey on their outer sides, a marginal line of black lunules and a greyish-white streak at the apex.

Hind wings slightly paler and with a marginal black line.

Underside pale blackish brown, unmarked except with a few yellowish-grey marks on the costa of the fore wings near the apex.

Female greyish brown tinged with pinkish, with a broad yellowish-grey costal band on the fore wings, which thickens beyond the middle, and has a whitish-grey streak at the apex, other markings same as in the male but more distinct; there is sometimes a whitish mark above the reniform spot, and in some specimens the costal border of the hind wings below is pale yellowish grey.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills, 6700 feet, July and August 1887. Nine males and six females received from Mr. Hampson.

From the allied *H. longipennis* this species differs in its shorter fore wings, which are darker in colour, uniform in tint, and do not show any of the speckled appearance of that species.

RHYNCHINA EREMIALIS, n. sp.

Male and *female* of a uniform dirty sandy greyish-buff colour; palpi thickly speckled with minute brown and black atoms; shaft of the antennæ very minutely marked with whitish, ciliated in the male, hairs whitish, simple in the female; head and thorax thickly and minutely irrorated with white, in some specimens more so than in others; fore wings with a faint grey mark at the end of the cell, and a faint grey streak from just behind the centre of the hinder margin to the apex, more apparent in the female than in the male; costa with some white marks towards the apex, costal line slightly darker than the rest of the wing, marginal lunular line to both wings brown, with minute whitish dots on the veins only sometimes visible; fringe broad, whitish, marked with grey patches, and the whole surface of both wings indistinctly marked with whitish and greyish longitudinal streaks, which are only apparent under the glass.

Underside paler, shining, with the longitudinal streaks more apparent, otherwise unmarked.

This is a purely desert moth taken in sandy scrub, and has so much the appearance of the sand in which it is found as to be invisible to the naked eye when settled.

Expanse of wings $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Hyderabad, Kotree, Jerruck, Baraji, Tatta, all in Lower Sind. Taken in February, March, and April, 1886.

Distinguished from all other described Indian species of this genus by its uniform greyish-buff colour.

HERMINIIDÆ.

AGINNA LEVICULA, n. sp. (Plate XLIII. fig. 14.)

Male and *female* of a uniform brownish fawn-colour; fore wings irrorated with brown atoms, a brown mark at the end of the cell and three transverse indistinct brown lines—first antemedial sinuous, slightly curving outwards; second and third postmedial and discal dentated outwards, rather close together, and widely separated from the first; second also outwardly curved; third nearly upright, with faint yellowish dots on the points of the dentations, also a marginal row of small black lunules.

Hind wings slightly paler, more especially so towards the costa, otherwise unmarked.

Underside of a uniform pale brownish fawn-colour, a brown mark at the end of the cell in both wings, and two outer brownish lines edged outwardly with pale yellowish grey across both wings, more distinct on the hind wings; legs with brown streaks on the sides.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Solun (Simla), September. Three examples from the late Captain Reed's collection.

From *A. robustalis* this species differs in having the outer line on the fore wing denticulated, and the outer line on the hind wing barely visible above, but well defined on the underside.

PYRALES.

PYRALIDÆ.

STEMMATOPHORA FOLIATA, n. sp. (Plate XLIV. fig. 5.)

Antennæ, palpi, head, and collar ochreous grey; body and wings brownish fawn-colour, tinged with pale ochreous and irrorated with slaty grey atoms; fore wings much darker than the hind wings, hind wings paler towards the base; fore wings with a brown spot at the end of the cell, and both wings crossed by two wavy brown lines—first from costa one third from base, and the other from costa one third from apex, both meeting in a rounded form close to the abdominal margin of the hind wings at its centre, the outer line edged outwardly with pale ochreous grey, the inner line only faintly visible in the hind wings; cilia ochreous grey interlined with brown.

Underside pale bronzy grey irrorated with grey atoms; wings shining; veins prominent, spot at the end of cell in fore wings and outer line of both wings prominent.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills, 6700 feet, June 1887. Four examples from Mr. Hampson.

Allied to *S. vibicalis*, Lederer, of Ceylon, the type specimen of which has been compared with the present species. *S. vibicalis* is a smaller insect and more robust, with somewhat differently shaped transverse lines.

PYRALIS DULCICULALIS, n. sp.

Body and wings of a pale uniform reddish colour, one example is tinged with greenish; abdomen with four or five lower segmental brown bands; fore wings with the costal line spotted with black and yellow; a black spot at the end of the cell, and two nearly upright slightly sinuous white lines—first antemedial inwardly bordered with brown, the second discal extending from the hinder angle to the costa less than one third from the apex, and outwardly bordered with brown, and the space between the lines is paler than the rest of the wing. Hind wings slightly darker than the fore wings, whitish towards the costa, a white outwardly curved line just beyond the middle, bordered with brown on both sides and which stops on the whitish costal space, and has a large brown spot where it touches the hinder margin.

Underside paler, shining, markings obscure; legs reddish, fore legs with black and yellow bands above.

Expanse of wings $\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Mahableshwar, May 1887. Three examples.

Nearest to *P. platymitris*, Butler, from which it differs in its uni-

form reddish colour, *P. platymitris* being dark brown with pale central bands. In *P. dulcicularis* the band on the fore wing is broader and of nearly the same reddish tint as the base and outer border.

ZONORA, nov. gen.

Male and female. Fore wings long, narrow, exterior margin convex, slightly oblique, posterior margin oblique towards the base; palpi of the male long, depressed, twice the breadth of the head, thick at the base and curving to a very fine point at the tip, of the female very short, also depressed, pointed at the tip and not so long as the breadth of the head; antennæ of the male bipectinated, of the female simple but rather thick, basal joint of male straight and of uniform width; cell of fore wing in male extending two thirds the length, first subbasal branch starting at about one fourth before end of cell, second close to the end, third trifid, sixth contiguous to base of third, discocellular not visible; lower median at nearly one fourth before end of cell, submedian slightly recurved; hind wing rather broad, exterior margin and anal angle rounded; cell more than half the length; costal and subcostal running close together to end of cell, subcostal two-branched; discocellular bent acutely inward, radial from near lower end; lower median from nearly one third before end of cell; submedian and two internal veins wide apart.

Allied to the genus *Hypotia*.

ZONORA OPIPARALIS, n. sp. (Plate XLIV. fig. 11.)

Male and female. Top of head and front of thorax white; thorax and fore wings reddish brown, with a pale greenish bronzy tinge, a white stripe on each side of the thorax; palpi and antennæ grey; fore wings with a subcostal white stripe, a white streak at the apex; five large white spots, one at the middle of the base bending down on to the hinder margin, the second diamond-shaped, in the centre of the wing before the middle, the third long, ovate and medial just below the subcostal stripe, the fourth curved upwards exactly below the third and close to the hinder margin, and the fifth long, ovate, and just above and in front of the fourth, with its outer end touching a white submarginal line of spear-shaped marks; fringe brown, with white marks. Hind wings greyish white, with a submarginal central dentate brownish line, and with the marginal border brownish, the brown colour at the apex and central portion running into the white fringe of the wing.

Underside greyish white, with the markings on the upper portions of the fore wings showing through the wing.

Abdomen grey, with one or two white segmental bands at the base; body and legs below grey, without markings.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 1, ♀ $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Lower Sind. Hyderabad, 1 ♂, April 1886; Juda, 1 ♀, February 1886; and Kipra, 1 ♀, February 1886.

Allied to *Z. concatenalis*, from Syria, which has somewhat similarly disposed, but differently shaped, markings on the fore wings.

BOTYDIDÆ.

NOSOPHORA LYMPHATALIS, n. sp. (Plate XLIV. fig. 7.)

Top of the head yellow; antennæ, body, and wings of a uniform chocolate-brown; fore wings with a large angular space in the middle yellow, bordered by a dark brown line, the apex of the angle extending downwards to the submedian vein; a brown line closing the cell within the yellow patch, and a yellow subcostal round spot halfway between the triangular patch and the apex of the wing. Hind wing with a large central lobate semihyaline white patch, also bordered by a dark brown line; this patch is ear-shaped outwardly, straight on its inner side, with a streak extending some way downwards, fringe of both wings interlined with whitish.

Underside paler; wings marked as above; pectus and legs white, legs marked with brown at the joints.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Sibsaghor. Three examples received from the Indian Museum.

Differs from *N. chironalis* in the medial costal patch on the fore wing being very large and triangular in shape, and in the hind wing having a constricted white central spot.

ASOPIDÆ.

DANAGA PULLATALIS, n. sp.

Body and wings above dark brown; top of the head and collar yellowish; thorax with a yellow band behind; abdomen with a yellow band on second segment; wings with a pale yellow band one third from the base, which is broader and more diffuse on the hind wings; fore wings with a large, subcostal, almost square, pale yellow spot just before the middle, and a smaller angular pale yellow costal spot one third before the apex, and another yellow spot on the outer margin near the hinder angle. Hind wings with the costa broadly whitish. Underside paler, markings as above.

Expanse of wings $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Andaman Islands. Six examples received from Indian Museum.

From *D. concisalis*, Walker, this species differs in the fore wing in having a prominent quadrate spot on the middle of the costa, a triangular spot before the apex, and a less defined transverse sub-basal band, which latter also extends across the base of the hind wing.

SPILOMELIDÆ.

NAUSINOË EUROALIS, n. sp. (Plate XLIV. fig. 12.)

Body and wings violet-grey; abdomen extending one third below the hind wings, with white segmental bands; fore wings with five equidistant bands of pure white, long, latitudinal, curved spots bordered with brown—first basal, second subbasal, third antemedial, composed of one long spot, each running downwards from near the costa, fourth and fifth discal and subapical composed of two long

spots each from below the costa; the second spot of the fourth line runs upwards from the hinder margin near the angle; the second spot of the fifth line adjoins the long spot above it.

Hind wings with nearly the basal half white and semihyaline, with a violet-grey band across the middle of the cell; the division between the white and violet-grey portions of the wing is formed by a sinuous brown line, and there is in the violet-grey portion a discal irregular band of four long, white, curved spots of the same shape and kind as the spots on the fore wings.

Underside much paler, with the markings as above.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Sibsaghar, six examples received from the Indian Museum. Sikhim, two examples received from Mr. Irvine.

Differs from *N. neptis* in the dark violet-grey colour of the wings (which in *N. neptis* are yellow) and in all the markings being narrower.

SYNCLERA NEMORALIS, n. sp. (Plate XLIV. fig. 6.)

Pale yellow, irrorated with chocolate atoms; back of the head and thorax with some chocolate marks; abdomen silvery, with greyish segmental bands, anal tuft and band and spots on both wings chocolate-red; fore wings with a costal subbasal spot, and another on the hinder margin about one eighth from the base; a subbasal band between these spots; an antemedial band which is continued through the hind wings to the abdominal margin one third from the anal angle, and is curved outwardly on the fore wings, and is nearly straight on the hind wings; an upright slightly curved discal band also on the fore wings, which runs from the costa near the apex to the hinder angle, and runs from thence inwards in two curves, and joins the antemedial line on the hinder margin; there is also a lunular line at the end of the cell, a marginal band on both wings, which is continued a little round the apex of fore wings: at the centre of the margin of the hind wings is a spot from which a band runs up to the centre of the antemedial band in that wing, and another band runs up from the same spot in two zigzags to the costa of the wing at one third from the apex; cilia in both wings pale yellow, intersected by a clearly defined chocolate-coloured line.

Underside paler, with the bands showing through.

Expanse of wings $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Solun (Simla). One example of this very pretty species, taken by Captain Reed, has been in my collection for years.

A smaller insect than *S. multilinealis*, with well-defined, transverse markings, and without the intermediate parallel denticulated lines.

HYDROCAMPIDÆ.

HYDROCAMPA SIMPLALIS, n. sp.

White, irrorated with ochreous grey; antennæ, palpi, head, and thorax ochreous; abdomen greyish white, with ochreous bands.

Wings with greyish ochreous lines and marks; fore wings with a

dot within the cell, a lunule at the end of it, an intermedial band or thick line, slightly oblique, not touching the costa, a medial band, which bends outwardly at its centre and then runs up to the costa at one third from the apex, a submarginal band and a double marginal line so close together as to leave the white between like submarginal spots; costal line ochreous, fringe ochreous with white marks. Hind wings with a dot at the end of the cell, a discal recurved band, a submarginal band, and marginal double line similar to those in the fore wings; fringe also similar to that in the fore wings.

Underside with the wings as on upperside; body and legs ochreous grey, unmarked.

Expanse of wings $\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Lower Sind. One specimen taken at Karachi, October 1885, and five at Hyderabad in April 1886.

Distinguishable from other described Indian species of *Hydro-campa* by the well-defined ochreous lines, which are continuous on both wings.

SICULIDÆ.

RHODONEURA ALBATALIS, n. sp. (Plate XLIV. figs. 1, 2.)

Male and female. Antennæ brown; head, thorax, abdomen, and wings pure silky white, costal line of fore wings with pale reddish-brown marks, and the whole surface of both wings covered with pale reddish-brown transverse reticulations, the reticulations being more sparse on the inner portion of the hind wings; one male specimen from North Kanara has a very small deep black mark at the apex of fore wings.

Underside same as above; legs white, with brown stripes; tarsi brown, with white bands.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{1}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Poona, 1 ♂, July 1887; North Kanara, 1 ♂, June 1886, from Mr. Wise; Raipur (C. P.), 1 ♀ from Mr. Betham.

Somewhat allied to *R. strigatula*, Felder. The fore wings are longer and narrower, the markings on both wings being more slender and like fine lacework disposed uniformly over the wings.

CRAMBIDÆ.

SURATTHA EREMIALIS, n. sp.

Male and female of a dirty sandy grey colour; hind wings whitish towards the base, costa, and hinder margin; abdomen with grey segmental bands, very long, extending for more than half its length beyond the hind wings; fore wings with an indistinct diffuse grey stripe from base through the cell, bending abruptly upwards to the costa at less than one third before the apex, the curve being marked with darker grey in places, and a grey shade just before the bend runs down to the hinder margin, about one third before the hinder angle, the upward and downward stripes forming a recurved discal band edged with whitish on its outer side.

Underside with body and legs pale grey, unmarked; wings whitish, each wing with a brownish patch in the disk.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Karachi, Jimpir, Tatta. Two pairs taken in April 1885-6.

A larger insect than *S. albirenalis*, Walker, and greyer in colour, with but a single, transverse, ill-defined, discal, denticulated band.

GEOMETRES.

EUSCHEMIDÆ.

MILIONIA LUCULENTA, n. sp. (Plate XLIII. fig. 3.)

Deep black; wings with some bright blue streaks near the base, with a bright orange-crimson medial band across both wings; on the fore wing the band inclines from the costa before the middle to the hinder margin beyond the middle, is nearly straight in its central portion on the outer side, but bends abruptly on to both margins, and is curved on its inner side; on the hind wing the band is slightly narrower, is slightly sinuous, and extends from the abdominal margin, one third from the anal angle, to the end of the cell, where it is elbowed outwardly, and there is a small crimson spot between the end of the band and the costa.

Below same as above; antennæ, head, body above and below, and legs black.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Andaman Islands. One example in the Indian Museum.

Allied to *M. butleri*, Druce, P. Z. S. 1882, p. 781, pl. lxi. fig. 4, from Sumatra, but differs in the band on the fore wing being broader and not dentate at the end of the cell; the band on the hind wing is narrow and disposed across the middle of the wing.

ENNOMIDÆ.

CROCALLIS BILINEARIA, n. sp.

Allied to *Crocallis angularia*, Moore.

Male and female. Yellowish fawn-colour, thickly irrorated with minute, ill-defined, blackish atoms, which are more or less confluent, and form short, transverse, indistinct strigæ; a blackish spot with a white centre at the end of the cell in both wings; a postmedial, brownish, indistinct line, outwardly edged with white, across both wings, recurved in fore wings, slightly sinuous in hind wing, and an antemedial, brownish, outwardly curved line across fore wing; this line is not nearly so distinct as the other, and is obsolete in some specimens; a very indistinct, antemedial, erect, diffused line on the fore wing. Hind wings paler than fore wings; marginal line reddish brown, fringe white; scollops on fore wing (which are less in the male than in the female) formed as in *C. angularia*.

Underside paler, colour uniform, markings as above.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Kassaoli; one specimen from the late Capt. Reed's collection. Kulu; two specimens from the Indian Museum.

Near to *C. angularia*, but differs from it in its colour and in the much less prominent transverse lines, of which the antemedial line on the fore wing is erect, straight, and somewhat outwardly oblique, this line in *C. angularia* being outwardly curved and angulated on

the median vein. In *C. angularia* the dots on the fore wings are very prominent, much larger, are ochreous brown, and do not form strigæ.

SPICA, nov. gen.

Wings long, rather broad; costa much arched at the base, apex acute, exterior margin round, slightly oblique, hinder margin arched before the middle, cell open, extending three fifths the length, costal vein running parallel with and close to the subcostal vein; first and second subcostal branches emitted together before end of cell, third from end bifid; upper radial and third subcostal from the same root, and not joined to the 1st and 2nd subcostals; lower radials disconnected, 2nd and 3rd median branches from end of median vein; 1st median branch at one third from end of median vein, submedian vein slightly curved.

Hind wings about three fourths the length of fore wings, apex not acute, exterior margin roundly oblique, abdominal margin also round, cell open, about half the length of the wing, no costal vein, subcostal curved upwards from end of cell (which is very broad) and ends just below the apex, throwing a branch below at one third from end of cell and a second from end of cell; radial vein and third and second median branches are emitted together at the end of cell from the median vein, the radial vein curving up suddenly from the root; first median branch and submedian vein as usual, internal vein absent; body and abdomen stout, latter extending to end of hind wings; head and thorax in front with long hairs; palpi stout, fringed with long hairs to the tips, slightly ascending, but do not reach to the vertex; antennæ simple, thicker in the male, slightly ciliated; legs stout, middle and hind spurs long and stoutish.

This genus is allied to *Colotois*, Felder (Reise d. Nov. pl. 123. fig. 28).

SPICA LUTEOLA, n. sp. (Plate XLIV. fig. 10.)

Male and female. Antennæ, palpi, head, body, and fore wings dull golden yellow, irrorated with reddish atoms; fore wings with the veins reddish, and with three equidistant, transverse, outwardly oblique, reddish lines—antemedial, medial, and postmedial; the first deeply angled outwardly where the first median branch is emitted from the median vein, the second almost straight, the third curved in its upper portion on to the costa; a reddish streak at the apex, faint indications of a subbasal line and a marginal sinuous line.

Hind wings pale yellow, unmarked.

Underside of a uniform pale yellowish colour, shining, with the whole of the inner portion of the fore wings clouded with brown, and crossed by some indistinct brownish bands; body and legs below darker yellow.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Sikhim. One male received from Mr. Elwes, and two females purchased from Mr. Paul Möwis.

In general outline this insect is distinguishable from *Colotois kumetaria* (Feld. Reise d. Nov. pl. 123. fig. 28) by its longer wings,

the fore wing not being angulated on its outer margin; the fore wing in *Colotois kumetaria* is decidedly triangular, with the outer margin angulated in the middle. The hind wing in the latter insect is also shorter and broader.

OXYDIDÆ.

OMIZA MILIARIA, n. sp.

Male. Head, body, and wings dark green, sparsely irrorated with black; an antemedial outwardly-curved blackish band at one third from the base on the fore wings, and a straight blackish band from the apex of the fore wings (where it is forked on to the costa) to the abdominal border of the hind wings at one third from the angle, and the fore wings with a blackish cell-spot and a blackish submarginal central patch, but this is obsolete in some specimens.

Hind wings with the costal space whitish; antennæ with the underside of the shaft white, upperside and plume pale green; abdomen with a blackish subbasal band, and on one very pure green specimen there are two blackish bands below the centre.

Underside pale green suffused with yellowish; markings and bands on fore wings as above, but very distinct, and the irrorations more dense at the base of the wings; hind wings without the band, and with the costal portion strongly irrorated, and on the apex of the fore wings, in the place of the fork on the upperside, there is a white patch: body ochreous; legs green above, ochreous beneath; cilia dark brown.

Female. Head, body, and wings plum-colour, paling to reddish violet in some specimens; antennæ pale greenish grey. Below the coloration is much paler and of a burnt-sienna colour, especially so on the hind wings. Markings above and below as in the male, but on the wings above, in consequence of their dark coloration, the markings are hardly visible; the band across both wings has a broad shade on its outer side, and there is a similar shade on the outer margin of the fore wings; there is also a discal spot on the hind wings below, and the legs are plum-coloured above and pale burnt-sienna below, like the body and the general coloration of the wings.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{8}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills. Five pairs, in excellent condition, received from Mr. Hampson, in whose collection are some specimens of different tints of colour, varying from chrome-yellow to drab and brick-red in the males.

Distinguishable from its ally *O. pachiaris* by the shorter and comparatively broader wings, the decidedly acute falcation of the fore wing, and the difference of colour in the two sexes; on the underside also the colour of this insect is quite different from that of *O. pachiaris*.

AMPHIDASIDÆ.

BUZURRA VARIANARIA, n. sp.

Male and female. Body and wings white, thickly covered all over with speckles and patches of grey, purple-brown, and ochreous; the

male is so thickly covered as to almost hide the white ground-colour, and to leave no distinguishing bands above or below; the female has a subbasal, medial, and a submarginal band across both wings, formed of patches and speckles closer together than in the other parts of the wings, the submarginal band being prominently dentated in the Mhow example, especially towards the apex of the fore wings; head and hinder part of thorax and tip of the abdomen ochreous; antennæ of the male greyish ochreous, of the female brown, with ochreous-grey bands.

Underside much paler, with a brown spot at the end of each cell in both sexes, the submarginal band prominent in the female; front of head brown, face and pectus ochreous: body and legs of male greyish ochreous, unmarked; of the female greyish ochreous, with brown marks on abdomen, in one specimen forming regular segmental bands, and in all the specimens with brown bands on the legs and with brown tarsi.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 2-2½, ♀ 3 $\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Hab. Mhow, June 1882, one pair; Poona, September 1883, one ♂; North Kanara, one ♂, June 1886, one ♀, August 1886, received from Mr. Wise.

From *B. multipunctaria*, Walker, this species differs in its extremely dark colour, the wings being densely mottled, especially those of the male, and in the ill-defined transverse dentated bands, traceable here and there only by irregular-shaped ochraceous patches; these bands in the female are well defined and are more or less densely bordered by black scales.

BOARMIDÆ.

NARAPA BRETA, n. sp.

Male and female. Grey, tinged with pale pinkish, the entire surface of the body and wings thickly irrorated with brown and black atoms; fore wings with an outwardly-curved, slightly sinuous ante-medial black line, which thickens on the costa, another black zigzag line, commencing at the middle of the hinder margin, recurved and ending on the costa, about one third from the apex, marked with black on the angles, and thickening downwards on the lower part, above which and between the two lines are some deep black marks, forming a sort of black medial interrupted band; a zigzag submarginal whitish line, marked on the inner side with black; marginal festoon black, marginal black points and some black marks against the outer margin of the wing, especially towards the apex. Hind wings with a black band before the middle, in connexion with the medial black band of the fore wing; a central, outwardly-curved zigzag black line, and a submarginal whitish, indistinct, sinuous line and marginal festoon and points as on fore wings; fringe of both wings with brown markings opposite the angles of the festoon.

Underside pale pinkish grey, thinly irrorated with brown, with a brownish spot at the end of each cell, the central lines showing through the wings, and a diffused discal blackish band on both wings, which forms a large patch near apex of fore wings; legs pinkish grey; fore tibia with black bands.

Expanse of wings 1 $\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills, 6700 feet, June, July, August, and September 1887; sixteen specimens from Mr. Hampson. Poona, November 1887; one specimen.

Most nearly allied to the Ceylonese *N. adamata*, Felder, Reise d. Nov. pl. 136. fig. 5, but differs on the fore wing in the greater width between the antemedial and postmedial lines, the antemedial line being single (not double as in *N. adamata*); the postmedial line is less sinuous, and its lower end more inwardly oblique; on the hind wings the discal line is acutely sinuous.

FIDONIDÆ.

PHYLETIS BOREALIS, n. sp. (Plate XLIV. fig. 8.)

Antennæ grey, shaft pale reddish brown; abdomen grey; thorax and fore wings reddish fawn-colour, a pale reddish-brown dot at the end of the cell, a broad straight pale reddish-brown discal band, with irregular borders, a marginal line, and an indistinct shadowy sub-marginal pale band; costal line and hinder margin thinly brownish, fringe reddish brown.

Hind wings pale reddish grey, a pale reddish-brown dot at end of cell, and a broad, discal, outwardly curved band, corresponding to the band on fore wings, composed of two diffuse pale reddish-brown lines, with the space between them slightly darker than the general coloration of the wing.

Underside pale reddish grey, with the markings showing through, and with the interior portion of fore wings suffused with reddish brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Kulu. Two specimens received from Mr. Elwes, from Pangl, and one specimen from Col. Marshall. The Pangl specimen is a little redder than the Kulu specimen, but is otherwise identical.

This species is nearest to *P. meonaria*, Guénée, but differs on the fore wing in the transverse discal oblique band being broader, its broadest part being the upper end, and in its outer border being sinuous; whereas in *P. meonaria* this band is obsolescent at its upper end, its outer border is even and has a distinct red inner border.

Both wings have a well-defined spot at end of the cell (not present in *P. meonaria*).

EPIFIDONIA ABSONA, n. sp.

Male. Of a uniform dark reddish purple; wings with the red coloration showing in places; fore wings with a precostally angulated postmedial duplex black line and a diffused antemedial line, two pale greyish patches on the costa before the angle of the line, a pure white dot below the first patch and three white spots below the second patch, two of them large, one below the other, the third very small and on the inner side.

Hind wings with a large subapical space on the costa red.

Underside ochreous red, striated with brown, some brown patches on the outer portions of the wings and also in their centre; hinder

margins of fore wings whitish, and with the white subcostal marks as on the upperside.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Sikkim. One specimen purchased from Mr. Paul Möwis, and one received from Mr. Irvine.

From *E. signata*, Butler, this differs in its extremely dark colour, broader wings, the outer margin of both fore and hind wings being even, not sinuous as in *E. signata*. On the fore wing the antemedial diffuse black line is inwardly oblique, this line in *E. signata* being erect and excurved; there is no duplex medial transverse line, which is conspicuous in *E. signata*.

MACARIDÆ.

GUBARIA SUBALBATARIA, n. sp.

Male. Palpi and antennæ dull ochreous; head, thorax, and general colour of both wings chocolate-grey; head between antennæ ochreous yellow, as also is the abdomen, which has a chocolate-grey dorsal stripe, broad at the base, and tapering to and terminating at about one third from the apex; all the grey portions are powdered with white; in reality the ground-coloration is white, but the chocolate-grey irrorations are so dense as only to leave the ground-colour showing through in places; there is a very broad medial oblique white band right across both wings, and this band is also thickly covered with grey irrorations, making it look dirty greyish white; the band does not quite touch the costa of the fore wings, it has an inner sinuous grey, and a straight outer darker line, this line being sometimes inwardly margined with pure white; a brown lunule at the end of cell in fore wings, a broad one at end of cell in hind wings, a costal subapical angular dark patch on fore wings and one (sometimes two) dark distal streaks outside the band on the hind wings; marginal line brown; fringe ochreous grey, interlined.

Underside: body and legs ochreous, unmarked; wings with a broad band as above, but pure white, space inside the band being also white, marked with brownish and ochreous striations, the space outside the band dark chocolate-brown, with a whitish subapical spot on fore wings, and a whitish marginal patch on hind wings towards anal angle, but this patch is wanting in some specimens.

The female differs from the male in being of dark olivaceous-grey colour; the palpi, body below, legs, and abdomen above and at the sides are white instead of ochreous, there being merely some ochreous colour in the centre of the abdomen below; the antennæ are grey speckled with white, the central broad stripe across the wings above is duller, the outer margin diffuse, the straight line being wanting; in the wings below the outer third is nearly black and unmarked, except for the subapical white spot on the fore wings, the inner two thirds is pure white, irrorated with purplish brown, more thickly so near the base inside the band, which is indicated by a blackish sinuous line.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.